

PORTUGUESE EMPIRE



APPEARANCES IN THE AP CURRICULUM:

- **European technological developments** in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds, and included the production of **new tools** (*astrolabe, new maps*), innovations in **ship designs** (*caravels*), and an improved **understanding of global wind and currents patterns** — all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.
- Remarkable new **transoceanic maritime reconnaissance** occurred in this period.
- Portuguese (Prince Henry) development of a **school of navigation** led to increased travel to and trade with West Africa, and resulted in construction of a global trading-post empire
- Commercialization and the creation of a global economy were intimately connected to new global circulation of silver from the Americas
- Influenced by **mercantilism**, joint-stock companies were new methods used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies and by European merchants to compete against one another in global trade.
- The **Atlantic system** involved the movement of goods, wealth, and free and unfree laborers, and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures and peoples.
- The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the **Columbian Exchange**.
- European colonization of the Americas led to the **spread of diseases**— including smallpox, measles, and influenza
- **American foods** (*potatoes, maize, manioc*) became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. **Cash crops** (*sugar, tobacco*) were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East in this period.
- **Slavery** in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.
- The growth of **the plantation economy** increased the **demand for slaves** in the Americas.
- Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of **coerced labor** (Chattel slavery, Indentured servitude, Encomienda & Hacienda systems)
- The massive **demographic changes in the Americas** resulted in *new* ethnic and racial classifications (*mestizo, mulatto, creole*)
- **Europeans established new trading-post empires in Africa and Asia**, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks, but these empires also affected the power of the states in interior West and Central Africa.
- **Competition over trade routes** (Omani-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean)

CollegeBoard



TIMELINE



WHAT IS PORTUGAL?

- NAMED AFTER PORTUS CALE
 - ROMAN NAME FOR PORTO
 - 2nd LARGEST CITY IN PORTUGAL TODAY
- CONQUERED BY ROME (3rd CENT. BCE)
 - 218 BCE; SECOND PUNIC WAR
 - LATIN IS THE BASE OF PORTUGUESE
 - FOUNDED CITIES (EX. LISBON)
- VANDALS INVADED IN 411 CE
- FOLLOWED BY VISIGOTHS IN 429 CE
- ISLAM ARRIVED IN 711
 - MOORS (BERBERS/ARABS) INVADED
- PORTUGAL DEFEATED SPAIN IN 1139
 - GAINED INDEPENDENCE
 - 1179-POPE DECLARES AFONSO KING
- RECONQUISTA COMPLETED IN 1250
 - SPAIN NOT COMPLETE UNTIL 1492

NOW THAT YOU'VE MET PORTUGAL, LET'S TALK ABOUT WHY THEY MATTER IN THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD (HISTORICALLY):

TRANSOCEANIC MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE

PORTUGAL TODAY: FACTBOOK

- LANGUAGE: PORTUGUESE
- CAPITAL: LISBON
- SIZE: 111th IN THE WORLD
- POPULATION: 80th (10.4 MIL)
- ECONOMY: GDP=50th

PORTUGAL=THALASSOCRACY

A STATE WITH PRIMARILY MARITIME REALMS (EX. SEA EMPIRE)

- IN CONTEXT OF GLOBAL WORLD TRADE, PORTUGAL IS ONE OF THE FURTHEST STATES AWAY FROM THE MAIN TRADE ROUTES
- THIS MIXED WITH THE RECONQUISTA LED THE PORTUGUESE OUT OF IBERIA
 - FIRST STOP: CEUTA
 - KING JOHN (& SONS) TOOK ADVANTAGE OF ISLAMIC CIVIL WAR TO TAKE CEUTA
 - (JUST ACROSS GIBRALTAR IN AFRICA)
- 1418: **PRINCE HENRY** OPENED HIS NAVIGATIONAL SCHOOL (DISPUTED)



- HIRED CARTOGRAPHERS
- STUDIED ISLAMIC TECHNOLOGY
- SPONSORED EXPEDITIONS
 - WESTERN SAHARA WAS THE FURTHEST SOUTH ANYONE HAD EXPLORED
 - SURPASSED IN 1434
 - IN THE NAME OF CHRISTIANITY
 - SAW THESE AS AN EXTENSION OF THE CRUSADES
 - VIOLENT TO NON-CHRISTIANS
 - TENDED TO CONSIST OF ONE-TWO SHIPS EXPLORING THE AFRICAN COASTS
 - 1444: CIRCUMVENTED ISLAMIC TERRITORY IN AFRICA
 - 1452: SO MUCH GOLD PORTUGAL BEGAN MINTING GOLD COINS
 - BY THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, THE PORTUGUESE HAD REACHED AS FAR AS SIERRA LEONE
- HENRY DIED HERE IN 1460
- DESTROYED IN 1755 EARTHQUAKE

PLAQUE LAID BY AMERICAN NAVIGATORS IN 1965

"HONORS THE MEMORY OF PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR 1394-1460 WHOSE SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION FOUNDED ON THIS SITE OPENED THE WAY FOR WORLDWIDE EXPLORATIONS IN THE GREAT AGE OF DISCOVERY"

THE ILLUSTRIOUS GENERATION



KING JOHN I THE GOOD (1385)



PHILIPPA OF LANCASTER (1387)



KING EDWARD THE ELOQUENT (1433)



PRINCE PETER OF THE 7 PARTS (1439)



PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR



FERDINAND THE SAINT

SAGRES, PORTUGAL. SITE OF HENRY'S "SCHOOL"



FREEMAN-PEDIA

IMPACT OF HENRY THE NAVIGATOR & PORTUGUESE EXPLORATION

PRINCE HENRY
(1394-1460)
THIRD CHILD
OF THE KING,
HENRY
DEVOTED HIS
LIFE TO
NAVIGATION &
SPREADING
CHRISTIANITY
VIA HIS
SCHOOL IN
SAGRES.

EXTENT:
WEST AFRICA

KING AFONSO V
(1432-1481)
NEPHEW OF
HENRY & HEIR
TO THE
PORTUGUESE
THRONE,
AFONSO WAS
KNOWN AS
"THE AFRICAN"
DUE TO HIS
MANY
CONQUESTS
IN NORTH
AFRICA

EXTENT:
NOTHING
PAST HENRY
(NO NEW EXPEDITIONS
AFTER HENRY'S DEATH)

VASCO DA GAMA
(1460-1524)
ARGUABLY AS
IMPORTANT
AS HENRY,
VDG WAS THE
FIRST
EUROPEAN TO
REACH INDIA
VIA THE
OCEAN. LED
TO CREATION
OF MANY
OVERSEAS
COLONIES.
FIRST
VICEROY OF
INDIA.

EXTENT:
INDIA

PEDRO CABRAL
(1467-1520)
EXPLORED
THE COAST
OF WESTERN
ATLANTIC
DISCOVERING
BRAZIL &
CLAIMING IT
(LEGALLY
UNDER
TREATY OF
TORDESILLAS)
FOR
PORTUGAL.
FELL OUT OF
FAVOR WITH
THE KING &
RETIRED TO A
PRIVATE LIFE.

EXTENT:
BRAZIL

BARTOL. DIAS
(1451-1500)
THESE GUYS
DON'T SEEM
TO BE IN ANY
ORDER... BUT,
DIAS (SEEN
CARRYING A
PADRAO OR
STONE
MARKER) WAS
THE 1st EURO.
TO SAIL
AROUND THE
TIP OF
AFRICA. HIS
CREW
REFUSED TO
GO FURTHER
SO HE HAD TO
TURN BACK.

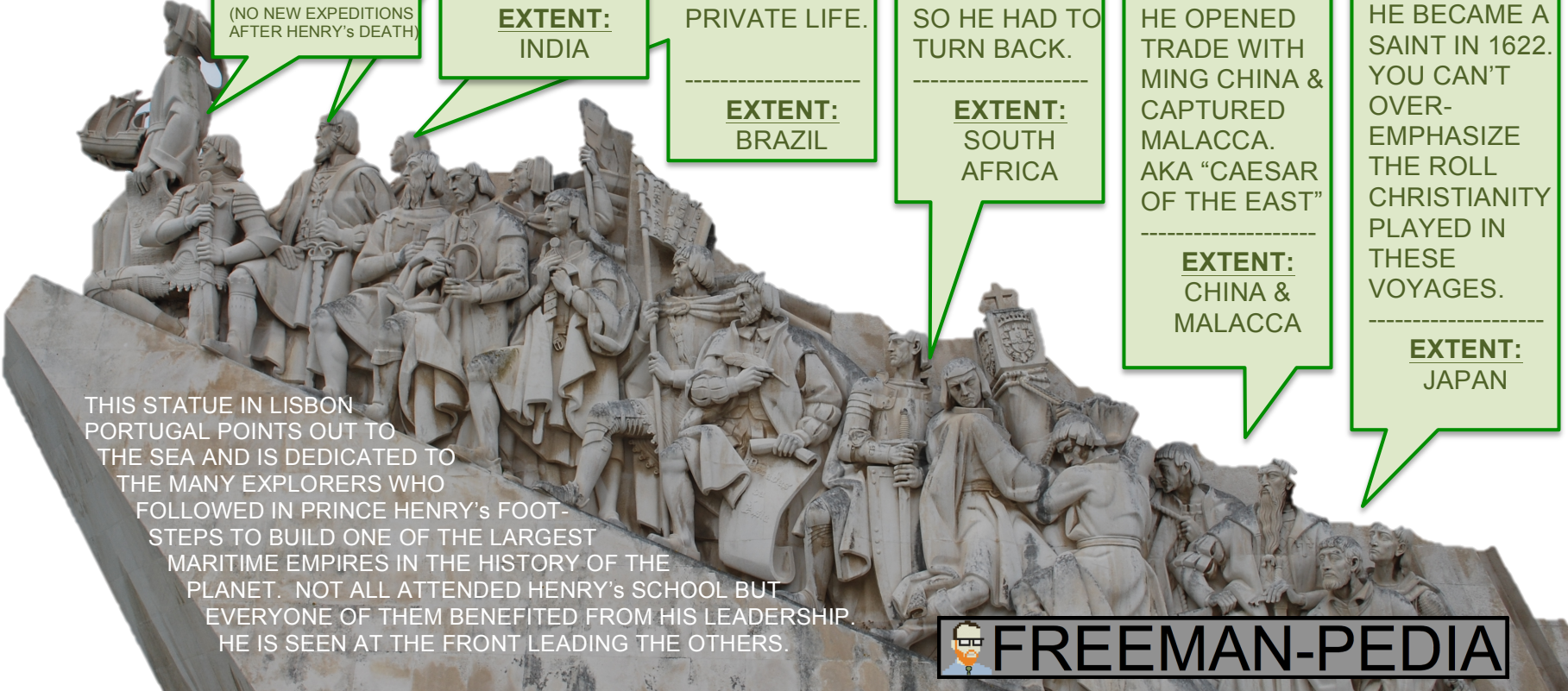
EXTENT:
SOUTH
AFRICA

ALBUQUERQUE
(1453-1515)
THE MUSCLE
BEHIND THE
PORTUGUESE
EXPEDITIONS.
HE WAS THE
1st TO ENTER
THE RED SEA,
PERSIAN
GULF.
DEFEATED
THE MUCH
LARGER
OTTOMAN &
SAFAVID
EMPIRES ON
SEVERAL
OCCASIONS.
HE OPENED
TRADE WITH
MING CHINA &
CAPTURED
MALACCA.
AKA "CAESAR
OF THE EAST"

EXTENT:
CHINA &
MALACCA

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
(1506-1552)
THE FAITH
BEHIND THE
PORTUGUESE
EXPEDITIONS.
HE WAS ONE
OF THE FIRST
SEVEN
JESUITS.
WENT TO
MOZAMBIQUE,
INDIA, JAPAN,
& CHINA
(WHERE HE
DIED DAYS
AFTER
ARRIVING
FROM FEVER).
HE BECAME A
SAINT IN 1622.
YOU CAN'T
OVER-
EMPHASIZE
THE ROLL
CHRISTIANITY
PLAYED IN
THESE
VOYAGES.

EXTENT:
JAPAN



THIS STATUE IN LISBON
PORTUGAL POINTS OUT TO
THE SEA AND IS DEDICATED TO
THE MANY EXPLORERS WHO
FOLLOWED IN PRINCE HENRY'S FOOT-
STEPS TO BUILD ONE OF THE LARGEST
MARITIME EMPIRES IN THE HISTORY OF THE
PLANET. NOT ALL ATTENDED HENRY'S SCHOOL BUT
EVERYONE OF THEM BENEFITED FROM HIS LEADERSHIP.
HE IS SEEN AT THE FRONT LEADING THE OTHERS.

PORTUGUESE EMPIRE

MANY OF THE GLOBAL EMPIRES (FRANCE, SPAIN, DUTCH) ARE PRETTY FOCUSED TO ONE AREA ON THE MAP. HOWEVER, DUE TO THE TREATY OF TORDESILLAS IN 1494, PORTUGAL HAD LARGE CLAIMS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES. BELOW IS A BREAKDOWN OF THE MAJOR POINTS IN PORTUGUESE EMPIRICAL HISTORY. Você é bem-vindo!

TREATY OF TORDESILLAS

- COLUMBUS RETURNED FROM AMERICA & FIRST STOPPED IN LISBON
- HE PRESENTED HIS FINDINGS TO KING JOHN II
- JOHN (CITING AN OLD TREATY THAT GAVE LANDS SOUTH OF PORTUGAL TO PORTUGAL) CLAIMED COLUMBUS' LANDS FOR PORTUGAL
- POPE ALEXANDER VI NEGOTIATED TREATY BETWEEN THE TWO
- WEST=SPAIN
- EAST=PORTUGAL
- NEITHER SIDE HAD FOUND 90% OF THE LAND
- LAID THE TERMS FOR DISCOVERY IN THE NEW WORLD
- NOT STRICTLY ENFORCED

SLAVERY

- LARGEST GROUP OF SLAVES IN PORTUGAL BEFORE THE RECONQUISTA WERE SLAVIC PEOPLES
- AS THEY EXPLORED DOWN THE COAST OF AFRICA, THEY BEGAN CAPTURING SLAVES
- AFTER INITIAL SUCCESS, AFRICANS BECAME AWARE & DEFENDED AGAINST INCURSION
- KING AFONSO I MADE TREATIES WITH WEST AFRICAN KINGS TO AVOID CONFLICT
- POST 1492- THE SLAVE TRADE TURNED WEST
- PORTUGAL NEARLY HAD A MONOPOLY ON THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE FOR 100 YRS.
- MAIN DESTINATION: BRAZIL

OMANI-RIVALRY

- AFTER DA GAMA & ALBUQ→ SET OUT ACROSS THE INDIAN OCEAN
 - THE PORT. TOOK THE OMANI CAPITAL OF MUSCAT
 - OCCUPIED IT FOR 143 YRS.
 - TAKEN BACK BY THE OTTOMANS (NOT OMANIS)
 - THIS IS ONE LEG OF A GREATER RIVALRY BETWEEN THE OTTOMANS & EUROPEANS
- (NOT SURE WHY THE AP IS OBSESSING ON OMANI-EURO RIVALRY... FROM WHAT I CAN TELL, IT WAS JUST A PORTUGUESE OUTPOST FOR A CENTURY & A HALF. SO IF THEY ASK, THIS IS ONE EXAMPLE OF A NON-MAJOR WORLD REGION COMBATTING THE RISING EUROPEAN INFLUENCE)

AFONSO DE ALBUQUERQUE

- MAYBE THE MOST IMPORTANT FIGURE FROM THE AGE OF DISCOVERY THAT YOU'VE NEVER HEARD OF...
- 'GREATEST NAVAL COMMANDER OF HIS AGE'
- ALBUQUERQUE WAS THE CONQUISTADOR OF ASIA
 - HE STARTED IN THE RED SEA AND USING PORTUGUESE NAVAL SUPERIORITY PROCEEDED TO DEFEAT:
 - OTTOMAN EMPIRE
 - SAFAVID EMPIRE
 - MAMLUK EMPIRE
 - INDIA
 - MALACCA
- HE FOUND (& TOOK) WHAT COLUMBUS WAS LOOKING FOR...
- KNOWN FOR HARSH METHODS
- FIRST EUROPEAN TO:
 - ENTER THE PERSIAN GULF
 - ENTER THE RED SEA
 - OPEN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA
 - LEADING TO THE COLONY OF MACAU



FREEMAN-PEDIA

SPICE ISLANDS

- AFTER ESTABLISHING INDIAN OCEAN SUPREMACY
 - THE PORTUGUESE SEARCHED FOR THE MYTHICAL "SPICE ISLANDS" (INDONESIA)
 - THE ONLY KNOWN SOURCE OF MACE & NUTMEG
- BY THE 1600s, DUTCH & BRITISH SHIPS BEGAN TO OVERTAKE THE PORTUGUESE EMPIRE
 - SUCCESSION STRUGGLE AT HOME
 - PORTUGAL/SPAIN MERGED FOR A WHILE

FATHER XAVIER

- MAYBE THE MOST FAMOUS CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY IN ASIA
- EVANGELIZED INDIA, MALACCA, BORNEO, JAPAN, ETC.
- OFTEN THE FIRST CHRISTIAN IN THESE PLACES...

